

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**Claims 1-6 (canceled)**

Claim 7 (currently amended): A method for splitting flat ceramic workpieces through provocation of a separation crack due to stresses occurring as a result of temporal and local application of heat from a laser along a desired splitting line and, following this, a temporal and local removal of heat by means of a coolant, comprising the steps of:

applying laser radiation to form a beam spot on the workpiece, the length of the beam spot in the direction of a splitting line being greater than the width of the beam spot perpendicular to the splitting line; and

adjusting the beam spot length depending upon the thermal conductivity of the workpiece and the material thickness of the workpiece that it is as small as necessary for achieving the required temperature gradient for generating the splitting crack in spite of thermal conduction but is also as large as possible in order to achieve the fastest possible introduction of heat and, consequently, a high process speed;

wherein the beam spot length is calculated from the following formula:

$$l = 8 \times d \times 24 / \text{WLF};$$

where l is the length of the beam spot, WLF is the absolute value of the thermal conductivity of the ceramic to be split, and d is the thickness of the ceramic workpiece to be split.

Claim 8 (previously presented): The method according to Claim 7;
wherein no initial crack is generated for initiating the splitting process.

Claim 9 (previously presented): The method according to Claim 7;
wherein the internal stresses of the workpiece along the desired splitting line are determined before the start of the splitting process and the output or the speed is so controlled in a

spatially-oriented manner during the splitting process while taking into account the internal stresses that the thermal stresses and the internal stresses along the splitting line, in sum, achieve the breaking stress needed for crack formation.

Claim 10 (previously presented): The method according to Claim 7; wherein the workpiece is prestressed mechanically during the splitting process to generate additional stress reinforcing the process stresses.

Claim 11 (previously presented): The method according to Claim 7; wherein the workpiece is fixed to a workpiece support, on which the workpiece is also held in the same manner during the splitting process, for measuring the internal stress.